CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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VOL. XI. CHICAGO FRIDAY MORNING JUNE 12 1857. NO. 3

Amusements.

Chicago Theatre.

Wood's National Theatre.

German Theatre.

Programme

Grand German Musical Festival

Chicago Musical Institute.

Forte at Reduced Prices.

Western Transportation Co.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Laundry.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Friday Morning.....June 12, 1857

GOOD NEWS FROM MINNESOTA.

Republican Triumph!

The doubt that has hung over the result of the election in Minnesota for a week past, is removed. The triumph of the Republican party is complete, and that too in the face of the most stupendous fraud perpetrated by the Pro-Slavery party.

The *Momentum* of the 8th inst., brings the following returns: Republicans elected 62, Democrats 35; to hear from 15, making a Republican majority, even should all the districts to be heard from return pro-slavery delegates. But there is almost a certainty that half a dozen of them are Republicans.

The St. Paul *Pioneer*, the Democratic organ, of the 8th, says: "We are apprehensive that we 'shrieked' too soon in reference to the large Democratic majority in the coming Constitutional Convention. Southern Minnesota sends an almost unbroken delegation of Republicans. We fear the Abolitionists have carried the Convention."

The Retail Trade.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE TRIBUNE:—An article appearing in your paper a few days since, headed "Retailing Goods at Wholesale Prices," deserves a passing notice at the hands of those who are obliged to retail goods at *retail prices*, and have been in the habit of buying goods for city retail trade of these same houses who are now heralding forth that they will "retail goods at wholesale price." It is a sad line from a notorious fact, that in every department of trade in this city, wholesale or jobbing houses retail their goods at the same figures that they give city trade. This has ever acted as a death blow to retailers.

Wholesale houses offer inducements to us to purchase goods in the city instead of going East, thereby saving freight, insurance, &c. Does this offer to retail at wholesale prices, substantiate the truth of such inducements? It has got to be the custom for purchasers of every class of goods, (but more particularly hardware and stoves,) to proceed at once to wholesale houses, having learned that they better buy at wholesale than to go to a retail store and pay retail prices.

Did retailers consult their own interest they would never buy one dollar's worth of goods of a house advertising and even engaged in "retailing goods at wholesale prices." There are but three or four exclusive jobbing houses in the city. These few adhere to their legitimate business, but others eager to catch every penny that enters the door, will stoop to trade wholly out of their legitimate business, and injure directly and severely the trade they depend for their very existence. This objection is not confined to city trade, but country merchants are extensively both to buy of jobbing houses who connect retailing with it.

Could jobbers appreciate the injury it does to the retailer by thus doing, they would well understand the reasonableness of our objections. No retailer ought to buy one dollar's worth of goods of a house who job at retail prices. "Live and let live" is our motto. Let wholesale merchants attend to jobbing, and we will attend to the retailing.

A. WHEELER.

CITY ITEMS.

Rev. O. A. Skinner, late pastor of the Warren street Universalist church in Boston, has taken the position of editor in chief of the Universalist paper, the *New Covenant*, in this city.

CORRESPONDENTS.—We surrender pretty much all our local space to correspondents. Items type "dull" yesterday, with a downward tendency, and we fill up with communications as a substitute.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—A transaction in real estate in this city, to the amount of $100,000, has been negotiated within a few days, by A. Chester & Co., on the North Side for a party from abroad. The purchaser design to make extensive improvements.

PRINTGRAPH.—The richest and most illustrated cents publication yet is the *Phonograph*. It will make an ascetic laugh to split the buttons off his trousers. There are a few more of them left at McNally's news depot, for those who want to laugh and grow fat.

BRIGHAM YOUNG OR SHAWN REDIVIVUS.—We publish on the third page a portion of another sermon of Brigham Young on the kitchen duties of women, and the domestic necessities of men. It is rich and to the point. The discourse was delivered to the Saints on Sunday, the 4th of April. He proves himself to be an adept in the art of cookery.

TYPOGRAPHICAL MISTAKES.—The Chicago Times says that its potato market quotation was a "typographical mistake." That beats Falstaff, and his "reasons on compotes." We accept the explanation, and if we can add anything to wound the feelings of the *Journal's* market reporter, or rebuking upon his ability in his vocation, we are willing to receive his apology, and call it quits. That's fair.

DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS.—The following are sojourning at the Richmond House:—Hon. Darlow Weed, Albany; Hon. J. L. Schoolcraft, do; Hon. G. B. Matteson, Utica; Hon. M. Hastings, Albany; Hon. H. B. Haden, do; Col. Geo. C. Tallman, Utica; Mr. A. N. Hackley, editor Dubuque Tribune; Hon. Wm. Borden, Fall River, Mass.

O'MALLEY AND PENNSYLVANIA.—A bill of exceptions in the case of O'Malley and Pennsylvania has been signed, and will be at once presented to the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof, on which a *supersedeas* will be asked for. We understand that the Court has been asked to depart from its custom, and hear arguments. No answer has been made to this request.

THE NEWS.—The new cents, we believe, have on them no such word as "LIBERTY," which used to adorn the old coin of that denomination. In the love of liberty dying out in the breasts of the officers of the mint? They probably think it is an "incendiary" word, which, if read by the slaves, might induce them to revolt. Unfortunately the business of the mint now in common with the other departments of Buchanan's Administration.

THE LOCAL COIN TRADE.—The bulls are sweating blood; or gold, which they love more than blood itself. Corn is down and horse feed just high up. The bears are jubilant and talk loudly of making up losses; but the last turn of the wheel has not come yet. Scarcity is the figure that wins, and though there may now be signs of plenty, they are like other signs—good for nothing in a dry time. We bet on the bulls in the long run.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.—This delightful biography of the father of his country, by the Nestor of American literature is at last completed, and we feel quite certain that no one will regret that the author found it requisite to add a fourth volume to a work originally intended by him to be completed in three.

The publishers have appointed our bookselling friends, Cahill & Wilson, agents for the city, where as well as the illustrated, now being issued in numbers.

All persons in the city or throughout the State, who during the past year subscribed for the work and received the first two volumes from Mr. James H. Camp are informed that they can get their sets completed by calling on Messrs. C. & W. at 124 Lake street, of whom the complete work, in four vols. can be obtained.

AS BADGER AND A CONSEQUENCE.—When the new charter went to Springfield it contained a clause establishing a Board of Public Works, the duty of which was the direction of the Street improvements of the city. The clause was stricken out by the Committee to whom it was submitted, and was not replaced by the Legislature. We have one of the consequences now before us. The filling up of Randolph street is going on by direction of the Council, and commencing soon after the Street Commissioner got under way, the Sewerage Commissioner began to lay down the Randolph street sewer. Of course it is pretty enhanced by the addition of the element of excavation—the contractors of the late filling. In a word, the Street Commissioners are plashing in the dirt, and the Sewerage Commissioners are shoveling it out, and the city pays for both operations, only one of which, had there been a controlling head, would have been necessary. This is but one case, and without saying with whom the blame lies, we hope that matters in this office will be improved whenever the Legislature meets again. In city matters as in the military art, "too many cooks spoil the broth."

CHIVALRY, WHISKEY, BLOOD AND BUTCHERY.—Quite a new element in the police world. Martin's Hotel, last evening. A Southern book fancier, at least member of Jessie Lee, at the Revere House, armed himself, and was detained by his friends, but succeeded in mounting a whip under his coat, challenged the antagonist and began to play freely, when the two empty chambers came over the hill, calling full the cold deadness in front of the revolving bull dog. The cool minded bystanders interposed, and the affair ended in a few words, and a few oaths. The cool minded bystanders interposed, and the affair ended in a few words, and a few oaths.

FIRE RESISTING PROPERTY.—S. S. Hayes gives notice in our advertising columns that he offers for sale, on advantageous terms, 200 lots in the West Division. This property is all in the neighborhood of Union park, one of the pleasantest and most desirable parts of Chicago. Attention is asked to the description.

THE CHICAGO RAILROAD TRADE IN AMERICA.—The Michigan Central Railroad Company are now running a lightning train from Chicago to Detroit daily, upon their single track, which for speed and regularity, is unequalled on any road in America. This train leaves Chicago at 4 o'clock A. M., makes no stops, and reaches Detroit at 3 o'clock P. M., making the distance between the two points (283 miles) in nine hours, including stops. The first day on which this train went over the road, the 25th of May, it arrived at the Detroit depot on time to the very minute, and since then has been promptly up to time each day. This is quicker time by two or three miles an hour, than is made upon either the New York Central or the Hudson River roads, both of which have a double track, while the Michigan Central has but a single track. Under this state of facts, the people of Michigan may well point with pride and satisfaction to the Michigan Central Railroad, as the best managed road in the United States, or in America.

As the trains are now provided with a new patent coupler, by means of which the cars are coupled by a frame work, from the floor down to within three or four inches of the ground. The platforms are also connected so that the dust cannot rise between the cars, neither can persons fall between while stepping from one car to another, when the train is in motion. This portion of the coupler, therefore, serves the double purpose of excluding dust from the cars, and of preventing accidents of this character. The wheels of the cars being centered, and the platforms connected in this manner, the dust is all confined underneath the train, and is forced to settle between the rails, instead of, as it does in a perfect train, rising and blowing back in the faces of travelers in time of wind, and a pleasant, cool and comfortable ride warranted.—*Det. Adv. 11th.*

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—Among other business transacted by the Board is the following:

The Committee on Poor House and paupers was authorized to discharge the warden of the Poor House from office at any time when, in the opinion of a majority of the Committee, he is disloyal or incompetent.

The Board then elected Richard Clark, Warden of the County Poor House.

The Committee on public buildings reported on the necessity of taking care of fence sidewalk, &c., in front of the Court House, when Randolph street is filled up, and in favor of putting a new roof and an additional story upon the Court House. Report was laid on the table.

The following appropriations were voted to the several towns:

Hanover, $400; Rich, $300; Proviso, $150; Bloom, $400; Burlington $400; Leyden, 300; Niles, $300; Jefferson, $300; New Trier, $300; Palatine, $300; Schamberg, 150; Orland, $300; Bremen, $300; Maine, $500; Lemont, $200; Palos, $400; Lake View, $300; Northfield, $150; Palatine, $300, Wheeling, $60; Lyons, $240; Worth, $75; Elk Grove, $150.

A spicy debate arose over the report of the building Committee, in regard to the condition of the County House.

The portion of the report providing room for the insane poor, and in reference to the raising of Randolph street was adopted and referred to Committee with power to act.

That portion regarding the repair of the Court House and that preparation to be made to add another story, was adopted. Aye 22—nays 2.

FIRE IN THE TRENCHES!—This morning's *Times* charges all sober Republican with defending the thieves who stole the dead bodies from the alms house and sold them to the Michigan doctors, &c. If the *Times* read the article referred to, it knows that an "Arden Republican" did not defend anything as defend any or the act, on the contrary it knows that after stating that the moral sensibilities of the Editor were greatly shocked at the sale of the dead bodies we said "this is all well enough," meaning that it was enough to shock any one. But "the contrast" was what we commented upon, not that we despised the thieves and robbers of dead human bodies the less, but that we detested the advocates of the thieves and sellers of the living human souls and bodies the more. We were utterly astonished that any living thing on earth, even the lowest type of human, could stand up in the face of a civilized and free people, and condemn in one breath the sale of dead bodies when it would pop, and in the next breath advocate the doctrine, that in a territory or elsewhere a majority had the right to sell a minority, or any portion of that minority they pleased, into a more abject and debasing slavery than ever existed in any half-civilized, or even barbarous nation on earth—to sell, in fact, men and women bodies to a life of unpaid toil and hardship—to a life of deprivation and misery—to a life of the most degraded and unwilling concubinage—to a life of infamy, wretchedness and ruin—because it would pay, and because "the North needed more pork." &c. An "Arden Republican" condemns alike the thieves and sellers of all human bodies, and the advocates, whether bodies be dead or alive. Whether he is "anti-pork" or not, we know not, or care, inasmuch as he has shown by his conduct, or defaulting, that his editorial occupation before him, all of which the *Times* can have whenever it will be of the least consolation; nor does he strike at the detection of any man, or junior sentiments, or wield the maple pen to dull the purpose of any slave owner, and at the same time, tremble in his boots for fear of the indignation of the enlightened and freedom loving community in which he lives.

"AN ARDEN REPUBLICAN."

A CHANGE AND A SUGGESTION.—Messrs. Editors:—The question as to the best method of providing for the waste of the really deserving poor, is one which at the same time guarding against imposition, is one which in these days is of the highest importance, frequently discussed. Every one feels that the difficulty constantly increases, the poor being more in number and more importunate every season; and as there must be some limit, both in inclination and ability, to even Christian benevolence, it would be well before that point is reached, to enquire if there be no possible way at least of lessening the pressure which becomes continually burdensome.

It has been ascertained that at least twelve thousand dollars were distributed last winter, independently of private charities, and of the sum so dispensed, it is not exaggeration to say that four-fifths was entirely thrown away, as completely lost and wasted as water poured upon the sand. The fact is notorious that the charity of those who apply for relief through the Relief Society, and the manner in which it is dispensed, are such as to encourage imprudent manner, avowedly relying on the assistance which the Relief Society has hitherto afforded; and it is equally well known that many men habitually leave their families in the fall, that they may become candidates for public charity. There is no doubt that the Relief Society, with all the benevolent and self sacrificing spirit, and keep it in operation, increases, if it would not create the very evils it would guard against, holds out a premium upon idleness, and encourages improvidence, and, therefore, the time seems to have arrived when it becomes necessary to endeavor to ascertain if nothing better can be substituted.

The only way of really improving the condition of the poor, is by teaching or assisting them to help themselves, and though it is not to be hoped that the large number who apply for charity, all can be induced to become thrifty and industrious, still there is a very encouraging proportion who may be so aided, and while the very effort will prove the most efficient means of discriminating between the worthy and the silent worthless.

It is too much, perhaps, to ask the busy men of this most busy place, to go out into the by-ways of our city and seek for the deserving poor, who might be in great distress for such an unusual step; but there is work for all, and it is the duty of each one seriously to consider in what way, and by what means, he can do most by throwing means to others, can most advance the cause of common humanity, while there are too those who, qualified by personal experience, stand ready to point out the direction in which these services are most needed. B.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUSTICE D'WOLF AS TO THE RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF POLICEMEN.—A policeman named John Shelby, was on was arrested and brought before Justice D'Wolf, yesterday, on a charge of assault and battery. It was proved, by several good citizens, that Monday last a collision had taken place on North Wells street, between two wagons, and that the result of one of said wagons was broken; that the driver of the broken wagon applied to said policeman Shelby to have the driver of the other wagon arrested; that said policeman overhauled said driver, soon after, on North Clark street, and, jerked him very violently out of his wagon, and then very roughly and rudely ordered some woman him; that he then ordered said driver along very roughly, frequently cursing and jerking him on the way; that he twisted the nose of his club around his wrist so hard that the wounded nose pained him; that the driver all the time begged the privilege of going along quietly, and promised not to be rude or roughly, and finally made out a very strong argument that the policeman was twisted upon the driver upon said policeman struck him a blow on the head which knocked him on his knees, and made the blood run profusely; that another blow immediately followed, which jolted him to his side walk, and left him senseless; that two persons then called for assistance, and the driver had to help the Policeman home. The prisoner being the officer, Justice D'Wolf, the prisoner being the officer, Justice D'Wolf, the prisoner being the officer, Justice D'Wolf, the

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Friday Morning.....June 19, 1857.

Result of a Free State Triumph.

The St. Louis *Democrat* is exceedingly jubilant over what it justly considers the result of the late Free State triumph—the rapid appreciation of real estate in that city. It says that the emigration both to the city and State is unexampled, and that sales of property are daily made at prices that have never been approached before. These are legitimate consequences of the arrest of the polls, that free white labor is hereafter to be encouraged and protected. The *Democrat* has proved itself a true prophet.

A Lie Exposed.

We turn to the file of the Mayor's own paper, and there we read in support of the assertion that his first step in the "vigorous punishment of crime" was to take from the brazen of an editor of the *Tribune* a stolen police badge, by virtue of which said editor secured gratuitous lodging in houses of ill fame.—*Chicago Times.*

That's a lie. The *Chicago Democrat*, the Mayor's own paper, has never made any such statement, and dare not do so. The *Democrat* has said in vague terms that "a Republican editor" was guilty of the crime charged above. That we also believe to be a lie; and as the *Times* uses it to solicit the editorial force of this office for its application, we have only to ask of it or the *Democrat*, either, that the individual against whom the offence is alleged be named. Let us have no stabbing in the dark. Give us the name, and take the consequences. We will soon teach the villain who he is bold enough to make the charge distinctly and explicitly, that lies of that kind, wantonly attacking private character, may yet be punished.

How it Was Done.

We stated yesterday that the telegraph had been pressed into the service of those who got up the malicious prosecution against the Mayor. We find the first fruits in the Detroit *Free Press*—a paper that was willing to publish the anonymous accusation without giving place to the prompt contradiction forwarded by the reporter for the Associated Press. Here is the dispatch:—

A Black Republican Mayor Stealing Mail Bags. CHICAGO, June 5.

John Wentworth, the Mayor, was arrested this morning, by the U. S. Marshal, charged with stealing mail bags. He was held to bail in $2,000, at an examination this P. M. The mail bags were found on his premises. The proofs are said to be positive.

Is this a specimen of the tactics to be hereafter employed by the Border Ruffian lessees of this city?

Bank Revenue.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* understands that the State Bank of Ohio is about to arrange for an extensive "sorting" business in that city, for the special purpose of returning the notes of Kentucky, Indiana and Virginia banks. A Cincinnati banking house is to furnish New York exchange at 1 per cent premium for the notes of the banks named, which are to be forwarded to it through the branches of the State Bank of Ohio. It is agreed that the agent at Cincinnati shall not pay out the notes of the Kentucky, Virginia, or Indiana banks. The Ohio banks, the *Gazette* supposes, expect, by this arrangement to obtain a supply of exchange, partly at the expense of other banks, and to make room for an increased circulation of their own paper, by collecting and returning for redemption foreign currency. The *Gazette* condemns this movement on two grounds—first, because "it is a game that four can play at just as well as one, and if the Kentucky, Indiana, and Virginia banks should unite against the State Bank of Ohio, the latter would be driven to the wall;" and secondly, because "the circulation of the State Bank of Ohio is now sufficiently expanded—being almost two to one of its capital."

Demonstration Against the Sermon.

Expressions of opinion as to the duty of the Administration toward the Mormon rebels, have been so decided and emphatic that Mr. BUCHANAN has felt himself compelled to put on foot a movement for their subjugation anew to the laws and authority of the United States. We've told it by the telegraph, Louis Lapham is that active preparations are making in that city and elsewhere, for a military expedition to Utah. The force it is thought will consist of 2,500 men, who will take up their line of march from Fort Leavenworth somewhere about the middle of July—in time to reach the scene of operations before winter sets in. Government has advertised for 2000 head of beef cattle and other commissariat supplies to be delivered at the point of destination of the forces; and and everything looks as if a serious and effectual demonstration was about to be made.

With most men, we think the St. Louis intelligencer has the decided merit of being the purposes to be accomplished by the movement. The Mormons in large numbers are in possession of the strongholds which command the approaches to the valley; they are blindly obedient to the leaders of their church; they are fanatics and as such will fight with the wildest desperation. We are bound to believe that the President has not acted without mature deliberation and a full knowledge of the facts of the case; nevertheless we cannot but wish that the force sent shall be sufficient to crush on the rebels at once.

Why they do not Vote.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer*, in commenting on the *Boston Post's* report of Gov. Wilson's opinions as to the condition, number and succession of the Free State party in Kansas, uses this language:

Now it is not the question, whether the Free State party votes or not, they being, according to the Governor, so largely in the majority, is a fact on which we are bound to take his word. It is not the question, whether it is true, that they are afraid to vote at their Territorial election, that they are afraid to vote at a census or any other enumeration of their numbers, or that they are afraid to vote at any election, or, in fine, that they (or the men that they control) "constantly" vote like the Democrats, and yet are "overwhelmed by the Lecompton legislature," that they are suffering very heavily and feelingly, in rejecting the gift of a free constitution, and of entering a free government for the embryo State.

No office in the country has a better knowledge of the reasons that influence the Free State party than the office of the Intelligencer; and the propounding of these interrogatories is sufficient evidence that heretofore not the wish to treat that party fairly. Nor do not been repeatedly told that the Free State men did not vote because they had no reason—that though in a majority of two to one at the polls, they would be known in the returns—that they could not depend upon the Sheriffs and judges of the election, selected by the Territorial Legislature? Have not Free State Democrats repeatedly stated that they had good ground for their opinion? When legislation has taken place in any shape, the Free State men have never been in the majority. In all, while Pro-Slavery men have been in power in the Territory, the Free State men are omitted. And out of the Pro-Slave men are omitted. And out of the Pro-Slave organized counties, representation has been denounced in only dozens on the ground of their containing large and undivided Free State majorities. The Intelligencer knows these facts; why does this interrogatory ring?

The Blunder of the Knaves.

We had supposed that the editor of the *Times* was old enough, and politician enough to know, that a malicious prosecution of an officer always reacted against the instigators, and that the surest and quickest way to make a man popular, and to throw around him the shield of public sympathy, and cause the masses to forget his faults, was the very one pursued by those who conceived the arrest of the Mayor. The way the thing was done, the time selected for executing the writ when he was presiding over the Council, the attorney employed to prosecute him, the attempt to bring the case before petty a officer—a Commissioner, instead of the U. S. District Judge, all combined to show that malice and political revenge were at the bottom of the conspiracy.

We are astonished that the *Times* permits its partizan animosity to blind its eyes to the admirable qualities of its party friends. The people love fair play. They do not care a button about the private crimes or lapses of their friends, nor will they sustain such public functionaries while they believe him to be guilty of the charges preferred against him. The *Times* overlooks these broken traits of human nature, and rushes madly at the Mayor like the bull at the red cloth, and with similar result. The gun that was loaded to shoot WENTWORTH, kicked violently back, in the discharge, missed its mark and knocked over those who were firing it. Of course the people cried, "serves them right!"

But the *Times* mistakes the position of the TRIBUNE in another respect. This paper is not an implacable foe of the Mayor. True, it opposed his nomination, because it thought he was not the proper person for the place. But the party with which it acts, thought differently. The TRIBUNE stated after he was elected, that it would treat his administration fairly; that such of his official acts as it disapproved it would openly condemn, and such as it liked it would sustain—being actuated only by a sense of duty towards its readers and the public, and not by a spirit of captiousness, seeking subjects for fault-finding. It has steadily pursued this independent course, towards not only the Mayor, but the Council and all other city functionaries. The TRIBUNE is well aware that, to properly govern this city, is almost a super-human task. The office of Mayor is no sinecure. The holder of it runs nine chances out of ten to leave it politically damned. If he does his duty towards the honest portion of society, the rogues and vagabonds of all grades will conspire against him. If he carries favor with the scum, the respectable classes execrate him. He is placed between two fires if he attempts to trim between the law-abiders and the law-breakers. The Know-Nothing Mayor Boots, tried to play the latter character, and placed himself midway between good and evil. His administration necessarily proved a failure; he was laid by on the shelf of decayed politicians. Dunn's administration, which was the very embodiment of DOUGLAS Democracy, went the whole figure on the side of the rascals, because most of them belonged to his party. His administration was a grand conspiracy against good government and official integrity. But the honest citizens happening to outnumber the scoundrels, consigned Dunn to oblivion, and a part of his officials to the Bridewell, and drove the residue into private life.

Wentworth is trying to enforce the ordinances, to arrest crime, to economize public expenditures, to collect license fees and forfeitures, to bring unfaithful Magistrates to punishment, to stop swindling in the Municipal Institutions, to preserve order; in short to do his sworn duty, generally; but in all this he is making hosts of enemies, some of whom belong to his own party.

We confess, we do not approve of some of his acts; and have not been backward in condemning them; but with all his faults and eccentricities, every candid, honest man must admit, that his administration thus far, has been immeasurably superior to that of either of his immediate predecessors.

1st Fair Play.

EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE—DEAR SIR:—In the daily Chicago Tribune of May 22, I noticed a short paragraph headed "Cause and Effect," which follows that Hon. S. A. Douglas is recreant and a traitor to Illinois. Now is this fair? Mr. Douglas has a divided allegiance; as being personally interested in the contest among twenty millions of Christian and negroes, owned as to each by his minor children. It would be attributing to him a very unnatural feeling of indifference for their interests, if he did not feel friendly to slavery *per se*. And as he resides from Illinois, and owns valuable property in Chicago, it is not reasonable to suppose that he has some personal interest in Illinois. Besides all this, Mr. Douglas wants to be President, and it is not right for the "Black Republicans" of Chicago to be too hard on our Senator. He naturally felt desirous of occupying the rather British position of a dozen lion, and yet be a Northern Democrat. Mr. Hardy had also cause of corn just coming up, entirely destroyed.

The fire spread over a territory fifty two miles in breadth, by sixty miles in length, in this immediate neighborhood, destroying everything.

A VALIANT WIFE.—The steamship City of New York, from Philadelphia for Boston, went ashore on Nomy of last week, on a reef of Nantucket Island. The crew abandoned her the next morning, and went to Nantucket, where they procured a steamer to go to her relief. On their arrival at the place where she went ashore, the vessel was missing. She had floated off, and had been picked up, 20 miles off, by a schooner whose crew, early kept her afloat, and carried her into West Hawtick. The steamship is said to be worth $400,000. It was a lucky strike for the schooner's crew.

A Brooklyn Veteran.—A Judge Adams of Brooklyn, N. Y., who served in the war against Tecumseh, for the reduction of Sandusky, 1812, has recently obtained a pension of $30 a month, and the pay, after being out half a dozen years, amounting to $1,000. Quite a nice little sum, to be laid by in the old stocking, or invested in a Chicago lot. The Brooklyn Veteran brought forward a pensioner in behalf of the name of O'Hare, to which step he had good cause, for the name, like the pay, on the very occasion of the Sandusky campaign, and O'Hare has been held to identify the pensioner.

THE GREAT DRY DOCK.—The Delaware Mail, the health letter of Capt. Gunther, of the Commissioner of Docks, says:

To-morrow at 12 o'clock, the Dry Dock will be in the water, and the Commissioners of Docks, and the Commissioners of Emigration, will be present to witness the launching of the Dock. The Commissioners of Docks will be accompanied by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who

The Book Trade.

Valuable Books, Just Received
AT LUDWIG'S ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSTORE.
CONTAINING FOLL. Chronicles Premier Rosse.
THE ENCYCLOPAEDICAL DICTIONARY, 12 vols. $20.00
THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE, 1 vol. 10.00
THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA ARCHITECTURE, 1 vol. 10.00
THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF ANTIQUITIES, 2 vols. 10.00
THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF ARTS AND ARTS OF ENGLAND, 1 vol. 1.50
THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF ARTS AND ARTS OF ENGLAND, 1 vol. 1.50
THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA MAGAZINE, 2 vols

Legal Notices.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of the principal and interest of a certain mortgage bond, executed by Joseph Kemp, John Bentley, Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, bearing date the 14th day of April, A. D., 1857, and the 6th day of May, A. D., 1857, and the non-payment of said principal and interest being in default, and the undersigned, the trustees in said bond, duly appointed, and viz.: Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, the third party therein, at the request of the holders of said principal and interest notes, and in pursuance of the power and authority vested in us by said bond, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the premises, hereinafter described, on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, A. D., 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the following described property, viz.: Lots numbered 1 and 2 in sub-division of lot one (1), block forty-five (45), in Canal Trustees' subdivision of Canal Trustees' lots (51), Township thirty-nine (39) north, Range fourteen (14) east, located on the 23d of July, 1844, and the 2d of May, 1845, respectively, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by — Hoagg to the said Joseph Kemp, Jacob Kemp, John Bentley, and Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by Cox and Sons of Philadelphia, to the said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in Book 67, of Deeds, page 161, in the Recorder's office of said County of Cook, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and Harriet Kemp, his wife, to said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 162, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 163, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 164, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 165, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 166, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 167, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 168, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 169, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 170, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 171, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 172, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 173, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 174, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 175, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 176, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 177, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 178, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 179, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 180, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 181, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 182, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 183, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 184, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 185, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 186, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 187, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 188, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 189, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 190, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 191, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 192, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 193, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 194, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 195, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 196, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 197, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 198, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 199, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 200, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 201, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 202, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 203, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 204, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 205, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 206, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 207, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 208, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 209, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 210, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 211, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 212, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 213, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 214, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 215, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 216, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 217, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 218, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 219, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 220, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 221, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 222, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 223, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 224, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 225, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 226, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 227, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 228, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 229, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 230, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 231, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 232, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 233, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 234, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 235, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 236, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 237, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 238, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 239, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 240, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 241, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 242, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 243, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 244, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 245, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 246, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 247, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 248, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 249, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 250, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 251, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 252, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 253, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 254, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 255, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 256, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 257, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 258, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 259, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 260, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 261, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 262, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 263, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 264, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 265, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 266, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 267, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 268, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 269, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 270, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 271, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 272, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 273, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 274, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 275, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 276, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 277, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 278, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 279, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 280, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 281, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 282, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 283, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 284, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 285, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 286, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 287, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 288, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 289, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 290, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 291, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 292, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 293, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 294, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 295, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 296, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 297, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 298, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 299, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 300, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 301, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 302, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 303, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 304, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 305, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 306, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 307, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 308, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 309, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 310, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 311, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 312, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 313, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 314, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 315, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 316, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 317, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 318, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 319, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 320, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 321, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 322, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 323, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 324, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 325, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 326, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 327, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 328, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 329, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 330, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 331, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 332, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 333, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 334, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 335, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 336, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 337, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 338, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 339, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Kemp and John Bentley, by deed of trust, dated the 2d day of May, 1845, and recorded in said Recorder's office, in Book 67, of Deeds, page 340, and the same premises which were formerly conveyed by said Jacob Van Ness, Jr., and Thomas Kemp, by deed of trust, dated the 2